THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

QUIET RESTORED IN THE MONTMARTRE DIS-

THE NATIONAL GUARDS SURRENDER THEIR CAN-NON-PRESIDENT THIERS EXPECTED TO AR-RIVE TO-DAY-TRIAL OF THE DECEMBER RIOTERS-BLANQUI, FLOURENS, AND OTHERS CONDEMNED TO DEATH-RADICAL JOURNALS

LONDON, March 12, 1871.

The threatening demonstrations in the Montmartre District of Paris have ceased, and the National Guards have surrendered all their cannon on the conditions that their organization is not to be dissolved, and the continuance of the allowance to such member of one franc and a half per day until

President Thiers and all the members of the Government are expected in Paris to-morrow.

The rioters of the 10th of December have been tried by a Conneil of War. MM. Blanqui, Flourens, Birand and Avrille were condemned to death for contumacy. M. Goupel was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and M. Valles to six months' imprisonsoment. The rest of the rioters were acquitted.

Gen. Vinoy has issued orders suspending the publication of the Vengeur Mot d'Ordre, Cui du Peuple, Caricature, Pene Duchesne, and Bouche de Fer. The publication of new political or social economy jour-

Forty thousand Gardes Mobiles left Paris yesterday in accordance with the demand of Gen. Von Moltke for the departure of all those in excess of the authorized garrison of 40,000 men.

Gen. Vinoy yesterday reviewed a coffps of 40,000 men from the Army of the Loire, who form the new

The report of the death of M. Rochefort is contradicted

The Electeur Libre says the rumor that Gen. Trocht has become deranged is without confirmation.

M. Mettetal has been appointed Prefect of Police The health of the city is improving. The Syndical Chambers of Commerce have decided that no German shall be employed in the trades of Paris.

The Official Journal contains a decree dissolving certain headquarter staffs of the army, approving the formation of regiments of infantry, and urging the establishment of camps of instruction.

THE NEW SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. THE MATTER DECIDED IN THE ASSEMBLY-PARIS VOTED DOWN-VERSAILLES ADOPTED BY A

BORDRAUX, Saturday, March 11, 1871. In the National Assembly to-day, after a speech by M. Thiers strongly urging the removal of the Assembly to Versailles, the Assembly rejected, by a vote of 407 against 104, an amendment demanding an immediate removal to Paris; whereupon the proposition for removal to Versailles was adopted by a vote of 406 against 104. The first public sitting will be held at Versailles on the 20th of March.

GERMAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS. POSITION OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION-VER-SAILLES TO BE EVACUATED TO-DAY.

LONDON, March 12, 1871.

The Nord Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin says the position of the German armies during the occupation of France will be an uninterrupted line from the lower Seine to Dijon. An order has been issued that the Landwehr in organized corps and garrisons shall be

the French troops will immediately occupy the town. The interned prisoners from the ceded territories are to be immediately released; but the officers and soldiers of other portions of the French service will only be set at liberty after the negotiation of a definitive treaty of peace.

A FRANCO-PRUSSIAN RIOT IN ZURICH.

A GERMAN FESTIVE GATHERING ATTACKED BY FRENCH PRISONERS-THE SWISS MILITARY CALLED GUT-SEVERAL KILLED AND MANY

A party of Germans, of both sexes, numbering about 900, assembled in a hall in Zurich, on the 9th, to celebrate the conclusion of peace between France and Germany. While festivity was in progress the building was attacked by some French officers and Gardes Mobiles. The Germans defended themselves. and in the fight many were wounded on both sides. The Swiss troops were finally called out and suppressed the disturbance, after making a number of the assailants prisoners. The French officers and men attempted to rescue their friends from prison on the night of the 10th, when the Swiss troops fired upon them, killing four and wounding many others. The troops around the prison were afterward strengthened by four battalions and two batteries, and quiet was restored. A Court-martial will be convened for the trial of the rioters.

GENERAL FRENCH NEWS.

SUCCESS OF THE INSURGENTS IN ALGERIA-THIRTY GERMAN SOLDIERSK ILLED BY THE RECENT RAILROAD ACCIDENT-CONDITION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

LONDON, March 12, 1871. The Etoile Belge of Brussels makes the statement that the Mobile Gardes sent to Algeria to suppress the insurrection there have been disarmed by the natives, who are masters of the situation. A regiment of Zouaves has left Paris for Algeria to rees-

Thirty German wounded soldiers were killed by the recent accident on the Versailles Railway. A notice issued by the direction of the North-Western Railway says the Germans themselves are responsi-

ble for the accident at Puteaux.

The Semaine Financiere says the total circulation of notes of the Bank of France last September was 1,774,000,000 francs, and now it is 2,000,000,000. Notwithstanding the loans made to the Government, the tredit of the Bank has not suffered. Its notes are everywhere accepted at par.

The reports that the Emperor Napoleon is coming to Chiselburst are premature. He is not expected at

The Marquis de Banneville has been appointed French Embassador at Vienna.

SUCCESSFUL JAIL-EREAKING AT ALBANY. ALEANY, N. Y., March 11 .- Three young men, tamed Hopper Coners, John Dillon, and Pop. Brown Some person had furnished them with a wrench, with which their were enabled to remove the lock. On women and delities of consisting of an extra train carrier 70 women and delities of con

emerging from the cell, they seized the watchman, and, threatening to take his life, proceeded to make a hole in the outside wall of the jail, which they accomplished after three hours' hard work—the watchman all the while, made dumb by their threats, witnessing their

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE SENATE CAUCUS-THE SESSION OF CONGRESS TO BE EXTENDED
—SPECIAL LEGISLATION FOR THE SOUTH CONSIDERED NECESSARY. [SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- The action of the enate Republican caucus, yesterday, in resolving to prolong the session of Congress long enough to adopt ome measure for the protection of loyal men in the meets the hearty approval of the majority of Republicans here. Though the sentiment in the caucus was almost unanimous, there was a long discussion as to what the character of the legislation should be. The provisions of Gen. Butler's bill were, to some extent, examined, but when attention was called to a general plan giving the power to the President to suppress disorders in localities where they are too serious to be dealt with by the State authorities, it was generally agreed that this was much more feasible than any special acts on the subject. It is thought that the Whisky insurrection, and the law of 1807, may be made the basis of a new law, which will not interfere with the State organizations. A Committee, consisting of Mesers. Morton, Scott, Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, appointed to confer with Committee appointed by the House, of which Gen. Butler is Chairman. The caucus neets again at 10 o'clock to-morrow. Many prominent Republican Senators consider the present condition of affairs in the South as very critical, one having said today that, after a careful examination, his deliberate opinion was that at no time during the Rebellion was there more danger to the Republic than there is now. Then the attack was open, and we knew how to meet it now it is secret, and therefore so much the more difficult

Mr. Sumner will probably attempt to incorporate Civil Rights bill with any measure that may pass, but the general opinion seems to be that the question of protection should not now be complicated any more than is necessary, and it is therefore doubtful if he will be ccessful. Another Senator is reported to have coolly remarked in the caucus, on Saturday, that, while it was very desirable to accord to the colored people of the South all their civil rights it did not make much difference to a negro, after he is murdered, whether he is allowed to ride in the same car with white men or not. It is generally citizens, and insure to them the free use of the ballot, and that there will then be little trouble about their

to deal with.

a long fight in the House over any measure that may be proposed. In the Senate the matter will be fully debated several days at least, and then, if the Democrats attempt to prevent a vote, the Republicans will sit it out. The Democrats cannot then hold out more than two or three days. In the House the struggle may be longer. when it is united, always wins at last, Republicans of the House have thus far been somewhat demoralized on this subject, but the report of the Senate Committee, the personal appeals of representative Southern men here, and the general discussion of the subject, is rapidly unfting them, and there is no doubt that when the matter comes up for action they will be a

outrage fails, it will be the fault of the Democrats. and they will have to go before the country with the reponsibility of the wholesale and systematic murders now daily perpetrated in the South on their shoulders. RESULT OF THE MAIL SUSPENSION IN KENTUCKY -ANNOTANCE AND LOSS TO BUSINESS MEN.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

General, in response to urgent requests on the part of Kentucky Representatives and others, positively delines to order the restoration of the mail service between Louisville and Frankfort, as he still regards it as impossible to transport the same with safety to the agents of the Department. Kentuckians complain of the business annoyance and loss created by this suspension.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLES SUBSIDING-CONVENTION OF CITIZENS CALLED BY THE

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12,-The troubles etween the whites and negro militia in Chester County ere subsiding. The citizens, in a public meeting, have are suisiding. The citizens, in a public meeting, have pledged protection to all negroes who lay used their arms and return quietly to their homes. There is now a strong force of United States regulars in the county. At the invitation of Gov. Scott, a number of leading citizens from various sections of the State will meet in Columbus, there to consult with him as to the best means of preventing a recurrence of these disorders.

DANGERS OF THE REVENUE SERVICE.

ANOTHER UNITED STATES MARSHAL MURDERED. WASHINGTON, March 11.-Collector Wallace of the Fifth South Carolina District reports that Deputy United States Marshal Anderson Looper, while attempting to seize an illicit distillery in the possession of a dealer nament Zachachie Young, was attacked by the latter. Both men drew pistols and fired simultaneously, and both were killed at the first fire. A UNITED STATES MARSHAL ATTACKED IN AR-

KANSAS-HIS ASSAILANT [KILLED. MEMPHIS, March 11 .- The Fort Smith Herald of the 2d inst. says: "On Monday United States Marshal Ayres arrested one Hickman, charged with taking whisky into the country of the Choctaw Nation. When near thi place Hickman attacked the Marshal with a bowle-knife, ed, succeeding in getting him down, was about to kill m, when the Marshal's brother shot Hickman and bunded him fatally. On examination before the Com-issioner, Ayres was discharged.

SEVERE STORM AT MOBILE-A PORTION OF THE CITY OVERFLOWED.

MOBILE, Ala., March 11 .- A severe rain and thunder-storm prevailed here to-day, which commenced at about 7 o'clock a. m., and lasted five or six hours. A egre woman was killed by lightning, and the eastern and western portions of the city were completely over and western portions of the city were completely over-flowed. Bridges were washed away and stores flooded. Heavy losses were caused to merchants by the over-flow, due in great part to the new track of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Ralifood. The loss by the over-flow in bridges and merchandise is not less,than \$10,000.

AN ALLEGED SEDUCER SHOT IN LOCKPORT. LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 12.-William Bulock, of the firm of Bullock Bros., was shot dead last evening at the corner of Main and Prince-sts., in this city, by Arthur F. Pierce. Five shots were fired at Bul lock, two of which took effect. Breaking of promises to and betrayal of Pierce's sister are said to have been the causes of the shooting. Pierce belonged to this city, but latterly has resided in Chicago, and has heretofore borne an excellent character. He is now in jail. Bullock moved in respectable circles here. The affair has caused much excitement.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

d coort in San Francisco, and one of the wealthiest citizens of Califor, is dangerously ill at San Francisco. als, is cangerously lif at San Francisco.

George Swain, a Soldier of the War of 1812, died in Alexandra, Va. resterday, aged 30. He was originally from Newburryport, Mass., but volunteered from Alexandria, and was with the army that operated around Washington. He was the father of Thomas W. Swain of The Philadelphia Sunday Republic.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. ... A large watch factory is to be erected in San

Francisco immediately.

... The Germans of St. Louis on Saturday celebrated the restoration of peace between France and Germany.

... A number of men and boys working a small gold placer near the fortifications of Black Point, in the City of San r the fortifications of Biacs, 'panning out" small sums.

... The Cincinnati Public Library was opened tendar for the first time in its history on Sanday. Not a lady pre-ted herself during the day, but there was a fair attendance of young

... The ice in the Kennebec River has broken up and harry tion will be resumed this week-the earliest ereat of the kind in that river for userly a contury, March 15, 1806 being the earliest opening of the river on recomb. . The award of the Commissioner to assess damENGLISH POLITICS.

THE EDUCATION BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE PRI-VATEERING CLAUSE OF THE PARIS TREATY-JOHN STUART MILL ON ARMY REFORM.

LONDON, Saturday, March 11, 1871. In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Forster devoted several hours to a defense of the Education bill, obtaining at the close a large majority for the bill. The bill permitting marriage to a deceased wife's sister was also passed.

It is announced that the Conservatives are preparing a resolution for introduction in the House of Commons to rescind the first and second articles of the declaration of the Paris Congress of 1856, concerning neutral flags and privateering. Mr. Disraeli will demand a division of the House upon the measure.

John Stuart Mill presided at a meeting of the Workingmen's Peace Society, in St. James's Hall, last night, called for the purpose of uttering a protest against extravagant army expenditures. Mr. Mill, in his remarks in reference to the Government Army bill, praised the section providing for the abolition of the system of purchasing commissions. He preferred to assimilate the army to that of Switzerland rather than that of Prussia.

BADGERING A PRIME MINISTER-THE BALLOT-AN IRISH INQUISITION.

PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, Feb. 25 .- Mr. Gladstone must be sincerely thankful that the week has come to an end. He has been in hot water all through; more than once it reached the boiling point. On Monday night came Mr. Fawcett's amendment to the University Tests bill, proposing a logical extension of the principle of that bill, so that the taking of Holy Orders shall no longer be a condition of being Head or Fellow of a College. Mr. Gladstone refused; his ecclesiastical prejudices forbidding him to yield any more than he is absolutely compelled to yield on this question. He alleged that it was due to the Lords to send them this year the same bill they rejected last year. Mr. Fawcett went to a division, and his amendment was rejected by a vote of 182 to 160-a majority for the Government so narrow that it was hailed with cheers by Mr. Fawcett's Liberal supporters, and Mr. Fawcett himself, in a tone of unmistakable significance on the verge of triumph, asked the Prime Minister to consider seriously the meaning of a victory obtained over his own supporters by the help of his enemies. Mr. Gladstone replied in a heat that his decision was irrevocable, and that Mr. Fawcett might take any course he saw fit. When the division lists came to be examined it appeared that Mr. Gladstone's majority was composed of 110 Conservatives, 28 office-holders, 11 Remar Catholic Irish Liberals, and of Liberals neither Roman Catholic nor office-holders, 33. Mr. Fawcett's minority of 160 was, of course, wholly Liberal. Not even Mr. Gladstone could be deaf to the warning conveyed in these figures, or to the even more explicit warning of the leading Liberal journal, reminding him that his enormous Liberal majority was not given him that he might display deference to the House of Lords. "He talked," says The Daily News, "of the irrevocable resolution of the Government, and of considerations which outweighed the obligations of party. But irrevocable resolutions may be formed below as well as above the gangway; and it is at least imprudent in a party leader to disparage the binding force of party ties. Mr. Gladstone may fairly be asked to settle great questions with the Liberal party, and not with Lord Sahsbury." A kind of understanding was arrived at in consequence of these vigorous protests, Mr. Gladstone explaining on Thursday, though with ill grace, that he should not regard the question as closed by the passage of the present bill, but that the points raised by Mr. Fawcett should be considered and perhaps dealt with in a separate measure. So the wound was salved over for the mement, only to break out afresh, I fear, before many days pass, and many times again before the session closes.

On the following night came Mr. Trevelyan's attack on the Government scheme of army reform. Mr. Trevelyan is the recognized leader of the Army Reformers, and he declared that no plan would have his sanction which left the Duke of Cambridgesometimes disrespectfully christened the Royal George-in permanent command, and that failed to root out antiquated sources of expenditure-the sineessence of Mr. Cardwell's plan is a compromise between the Court party, which wants the army to continue a mere appendage of Royalty, and the rest of the nation which insists that it shall be an effective force. Mr. Trevelyan's motion, which he said in advance, he did not expect to pass, is notice to all whom it may concern that the present bill will not be accepted as a final measure. What befell the Education bill last session seems likely to befall the Army Reorganization bill this session. The Education bill was hailed on its first introduction as a happy solution that would satisfy everybody; an enchanting delusion which survived a few days only to be succeeded by attacks from all sides that resulted in very material alterations, and finally in the extreme discontent among a great part of the Liberals when the bill, modified as it was, went through.

On the same night, Lord Oranmore, in the Lords, and Mr. W. Jehuston, in the Commons, called for explanations of that unlucky letter written some time since by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Dease, in which he declared the independence of the Pope a matter of concern to the English Government. The debate which followed did nothing to allay the uneasiness which that letter has produced among great bodies of sincere Protestants. On Wednesday, the hardpressed Minister was allowed a little rest, for there is only a morning sitting and seldom any serious work, but on Thursday Mr. Gladstone had to endure a distinct defeat. In response to a demand from Mr. Fawcett, supported by the House, he had been compelled to promise a committee of inquiry into the financial administration of India. He now came down to propose that there should be a joint committee, with the obvious view of getting on the committee the Indian officials in the Lords, whose management was to be one subject of inquiry. The House would not stand it, and the feeling was so strong that Mr. Disraeli thought it worth while to make himself the spokesman of it, and in the end Mr. Gladstone was obliged to give way and agree to a committee of the Commons exclusively.

Lastly, and more irritating than all, was the set speech of Mr. Disraell yesterday evening on the Conference, a speech filled with those apparently careless but really studied personalities in which Mr. Disraeli has no living rival. It is the delight of the Conservative champion to chaff his successful opponent on every conceivable topic. Foreign affairs are never, to say the least, Mr. Gladstone's strong point, and the undoubted mistakes he has made both in act and speech since the session began have given Mr. Disraeli an opportunity he is not slow to use. It is wonderful with what an air of good nature Mr. Disraeli can say a bitter thing; not so wonderful, perhaps, to see how the taunt stings, and how impossible it is for Mr. Gladstone to conceal his pangs. The speeches of last night may be studied with profit by whoever cares to understand the personal characteristics of the two great leaders. I am only sorry I have no space for quotations.

Another long step toward popularizing the Government of Great Britain. Years of incessant controversy and of that immovable persistency on the part of such men as the late Mr. Henry Berkeley, which seems capable of securing in the end any measure whatever, have brought the principle of the Ballot to the verge of success. The principle, indeed, was adopted last year by this Ministry—and a bill, very far from perfect, was introduced by the Marquis of Hartington, then Postmaster-General. The heavy work of the session was made an excuse for not proceeding with it then. This year, a fresh bill, greatly

better than the old, is brought in by a Minister whose interest in its success is genuine, and whose capacity for carrying such a measure through the House is admitted to be greater than that of any other member of the Government. Mr. Forster has the advantage of believing in the Ballot, which Lord Hartington only accepted because he could not belp it. True, Mr. Forster says the bill is only in his hands because Lord Hartington is now Irish Secretary and has a great deal of work on his hands-what sort of work I will show presently—while he has comparatively little to do and is happy to occupy his leisure with framing, and then engineering through Committee bill of multitudinous details, sure to be obstinately opposed. But perhaps I shall not be far wrong in supposing that the bill was left to Lord Hartington last year because the Government had not set its heart on its passage, and is confided this year to Mr. Forster because Mr. Gladstone is convinced that it is no longer prudent to trifle with a subject on which the great majority of his supporters are in earnest. The speculative opposition of philosophical Liberals like Mr. Mill, and the angry opposition of The Spectator have still to be confronted, but they long since said and did their worst, and their colleagues will carry the Ballot without their aid. Whether the will become law this session is, indeed, doubtful. It will pass the House of Commons; it cannot pass the House of Lords either this year or next, unless Lord Salisbury and one or two other able men shall be persuaded that the postponement involves greater risk than it promises dvantage. This is one of those measures, like the Franchise Reform, Irish Church, University Tests, on which the Lords have to be educated, and it is never easy to predict when a process of that kind will be complete. Mr. Forster, indeed, closed his speech with a forcible suggestion to the Conservatives that their own interests and policy require the protection of the ballot, as much as the Liberals; that mob tyranny is as much to be guarded against as landlord intimidation. "You may depend upon t," said Mr. Forster, " that it is not by keeping the power to bribe a man to vote against his opinions, or the power to force him to do so, but rather by relying upon his free will to give them his support that men of property, intelligence, and social distinction can hope to keep that political influence which they now possess." The sentence, I may remark, in passing, is a good illustration of the capacity for taking general views which is remarkable in a statesman like Mr. Forster whom people are fond of praising, and justly praising, for his practical ability. The bill is much altered from last year's, which

provided an elaborate machinery for upsetting its fundamental object, secrecy. That secured a scrutiny by official voting papers and counterfoils supplying proof how every man voted, and bringing to light, in the case of a contested election where there would be most need of its being concealed, the very facts which the ballot was intended to shield from view. Mr. Forster abolishes all this. There can be no scrutiny. The system of official voting papers is retained, which I believe to be a mistake, but which can only be proved so by trial. Under this bill, the elector cannot deposit a ballot of his own. He must take from the appointed officer an appointed ballot, stamped at the moment of its delivery. If any mark is put on the paper except such as is necessary to show for whom he votes, the ballot is The provisions against various kinds of fraud are numerous and often ingenious. Other matters touching elections are dealt with in the same bill. The peculiarly British institution of nominations and declarations of the poll is done away with. Intelligent strangers desiring to witness one of the most perfect spectacles of drunken violence and noisy rowdyism the world had anywhere to offer, must come to England before this bill Finally, the expenses now legally imposed on candidates, the charges of the returning officer, costs of the hustings, polling booths, and so on, are to be thrown in the local rates; paid by the constituencies, that is, as they are everywhere else in the world. The present system is one of many premiums in favor of rich candidates, for the amount is no trifle. In Manchester at the last election it was £1,335; in Mr. Forster's own town, Bradford, it was £811, and a good many of his constituents thank him for his remark that if a workingman had stood against him he should have felt that the competition between them was unfair. In all the points I have enumerated this bill is a clear gain over Lord

Hartington's. The extraordinary proposal of Lord Hartington to which I referred above is nothing less than the appointment of a Secret Committee to inquire into agrarian disturbances in Westmeath and certain parts adjoining Meath and Kinga County, and how to parts adjoining Meath and Kings County, and how to suppress them. If this means anything it means that the Government knows more than it dare tell about existing Irish troubles, and thinks stronger measures necessary than it is willing to be solely responsible for. It asks for an inquisition, meaning that the members of it shall report to the House, not the evidence taken before them, but their opinion based on that evidence and that extreme measures shall be passed by the House upon the faith of such a report. It is difficult to conceive what severities the Government can contemplate which it fears to propose to a House that passed last year the Coercion bill. The motion is to come on next Monday night, and I reserve comments till Lord Hartington has said his say.

G. W. S. and I reserve

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE-THE NA-TIONAL DEFENSE.

In the House of Lords, Feb. 23, Lord Carnar-In the House of Lords, Feb. 23, Lord Carnarvon, in a speech condemnatory of the Government proposals for the reorganization of the army, called attention to the state of the national defenses. He said: In a
certain sense the Government proposals appear to me to
be in a right direction and to rems — some anomalies,
while many of the details I heartil — prove. I regard
the proposals, however, as in a great degree mere patchwork, as wholly imadequate to the necessities of the
time, and as one of the most extravagant schemes—looking to the worth of the monet extravagant schemes—looking to the worth of the monet extravagant schemes—looking to the worth of the more textravagant schemes—looking to the worth of the more textravagant schemes—looking to the worth of the more textravagant schemes—looking to the proposals failt og twe us what is really
an army. As far as the Reserved Forces are concerned,
I do not profess to understand what the exact nature
of the plan is as to the Volunteers, but I am afraid it
falls very far short of what is required. As regards
the Militia, the amount of training seems insufficient.
A maximum of three months, even allowing for all
the innate superiority of the British soldier, is but
a poor equivalent for three years' training in Germany. Without going into detail, I must venture to
express my dissent from the belief that you can posalbly
maintain the Militia with pure voluntary enlistment. I
will not now enter into the question in what form the
principle of compulsion should be adopted; I merely express a doubt of the possibility of maintaining the
Militia at the proper standard by voluntary enlistment.
The right honorable gentleman talks of asking for compulsory powers in the event of an emergency. My answer is that when the emergency arises it will be too late
to do so. [Hear, hear.] Your lordships have to look to
the enormous sum at which our military expenditure
stands. I am not one of those who are in any degree
disposed to guage any sum which may be ne on, in a speech condemnatory of the Government proposals for the reorganization of the army, called atten-

A TOWN DESTROYED BY A TORNADO. ST. Louis, March 12.-The tornado which swept with such force over East St. Louis on Wednesday, passed through the eastern part of Green County, Illinois, and did a great amount of damage. It struck the hittle town of Fayette with great force, and in less than a minute nearly every building was blown down. A steam mill, a seminary, and church were completely demol-lehed. No lives have been reported as lost.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

SPAIN.

SERIOUS TROUBLES IN THE PROVINCES-THE OPPOSITION SUCCESSFUL IN THE ELECTIONS. MADRID, Saturday, March 11, 1871.

Serious disturbances have taken place in the provinces. At Alcante an armed mob fired upon the Mayor and other civil authorities. Some lives were lost. In the elections the Opposition is triumphing. In conse quence of the disturbed state of the country, the King's trip to meet the Queen has been deferred.

DISASTERS ON THE ENGLISH COAST. WO SCHOONERS LOST-THEIR CREWS DROWNED. London, Saturday, March 11, 1871.

The schooner Hope has been sunk near Glasgow, and all on board lost. The schooner Northern Star has been wrecked near Wexford, and it is believed the entire erew perished. The bark Daring was driven ashore, and several of her crew drowned.

RIOT IN A CHURCH-SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED. Rome, Saturday, March 11, 1871. Disturbances occurred this morning in the Jesus Church, in which, though there was considerable

THE VOLCANO STORY CONTRADICTED.

restorded by the interposition of the authorities.

fighting, no person was wounded. Order was promptly

LONDON, March 12, 1871. Some days ago a sensation report appeared in the Vienna Vaterland that a volcanie me Tyrol had caved in, burying a town with 900 inhabitants. The story was so palpably false that when received in due course by mail it was not copied by any London

The agent of the Associated Press telegraphed to Vienna to ascertain what, if any, foundation there was for the report, and was informed in reply that it had none, and was a sheer fabrication.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS STILL CAUSING UNEASINESS -AN IRON STEAMSHIP SUPPOSED TO BE LOST AT SEA - ANOTHER ONE-HUNDRED-POUND NUGGET FOUND.

San Francisco, March 12.- The steamship Moses Taylor, which connects with the steamer Wouga Wanga, from New-Zealand and Australia at Honolulu, arrived to-day, bringing news from Sydney to Jan. 31. European affairs are still causing uneasiness at Sydney, the work on the harbor fortifications is proceeding apidly. Great scandal has been caused by Catholic

European affairs are still causing incasances a cycles, the work on the harbor fortifications is proceeding rapidly. Great scandal has been causeed by Catholic priests causing the removal from the graveyard of the presents of the Postmaster-General. The Government has offered a large reward for evidence that will convict the perpetrators of the outrage. The iron ship City of sydney, from London, is missing. She had a valuable carge. Insurance is refused. A new tariff is to go into apperation immediately.

The Victoria Parliament has been dissolved, and the reneral elections are proceeding. They cause great excitement. The Catholics are in opposition to the Ministerial party. In last year's revenues there was a deficiency of \$1.250,000. Another 100-pound magget has been ound at the Berlin dickings. A prominent Defense ound at the Berlin dickings. A prominent Defense ound at the Berlin dickings. A prominent Defense ound at the Borlin dickings. A prominent Defense, Gov. Blackall of Queensland, died on the 2d. Col. O'Connell is Acting Governor, pending the action of the British Government.

The land telegraph lines have been completed, and are ready to be joined to the Eatavia coble.

Prince Alfred sailed from New Zealand in the Galatea on the 17th. It is expected that he will reach England by the end of April.

by the end of April.

The new ship City of Anckland, when nearly ready to sail for London with a cargo of wool, gum, and flax, was burned in Auckland harbor.

THE TENNESSEE ON THE WAY HOME - THE REPORT FAVORABLE TO ANNEXATION - A U. S. MAN-OF-WAR AIDING BAEZ.

KINGSTON, Jam., March 11 (via HAVANA) .-The United States steamers Tennessee and Nantasket, with the members of the Santo Domingo Commission, arrived here to-day by way of Port-au-Prince. All are ell on board both steamers. The Tennessee will sall in our days for New-York, by way of Key West. The per-remances of the Tennessee have delighted everybody, in her officers regard her as one of the strongest ships

the navy.

The Commissioners are preparing separate drafts of a sport, which have not yet been compared. It is undergood that the reports will show a condition of affairs vivorable to annexation.

Before the Commission left, Hayti, Luperon, who is

Before the Commission left Hayti, Luperon, who is one of Cabral's Generals, made a hostile demonstration against Monte Christi; but the crew of the United States man-or-war Congress checked the demonstration. President Baez accompanied the Commissioners on the Tennessee to Azus, where he was to take personal command of the forces operating in that quarter against Cabral. Cabral sent messengers to the Commissioners while they were in Hayti, but he did not visit them, nor has he been seen by any one attached to the Commission.

The last mails from the United States missed the Commission. Letters for the expedition should be forwarded immediately to Key West in time to meet the Tennessee on her arrival.

THE NEWS DISCREDITED BY MR. SUMNER. WASHINGTON, March 12,-Mr. Sumner disredits the dispatch in relation to the Santo Domingo Comassion from Kingston, Jamaica. From letters received

by him from Dr. Howe, he thinks the Commission will not return to the United States until the last of the present month or the beginning of April. From the letters of Dr. Howe, Mr. Sumner supposes that the programme of the Commissioners, therein indicated, would be too extensive to be completed within the period indicated by the Kingston dispatch.

A NEW-YORKER CAPTURED AND EXECUTED-FURTHER DEFEATS OF THE CUBANS.

HAVANA, March 11.-Col. Lapoya surprised a party of Cubans in the woods of San Vicente, on the 17th February, and, after a short engagement, killed eight of them and took ten prisoners, among whom was the rebel Commander Horatio Simonni, a native of Puerto Principa and married to an American lady, a daughter rebel Commander Horatic Simonia, a factor of Lacifer Principe and married to an American lady, a daughter of a Mr. Fairehild, who was a very prominent man here at one time, but is now living in New-York. Simonia was wounded and captured at the assault of Moron, in 1869, and was pardoned by Captain-General Dulce, and afterward went to New-York. He returned the same year with Jordan, and since then was promoted to the renk of Colonel.

renk of Colonel.

The Diario of to-day, in an editorial article, suggests The Diario of to-day, in an editorial article, suggests placing a price upon the head of Maximo Gomez, the Cuban General, assigning as a reason that Gomez is a foreigner and an incendiary. The Cuban Capt. Carlos Cerice Loments, before being led to execution at Cienfuegos, was married.

An engagement took place, recently at Las Tunas, during which 25 Cubaus were killed.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION. AN AMERICAN VIEW-RESTRICTIONS ON VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE DARDANELLES AND

BOSPHORUS-POLICY OF THE SULTAN. WASHINGTON, March 12.-The President reently communicated to the Senate a message in compliance with the resolution of the 2d instant, with correspondence from the Legation of the United States from

Constantinople, relating to the restrictions on the passage of the Straits of Dardanelles and Bosphorus by ships of other nations. Among the documents thus transmitted is the following letter from Mr. MacVeagh, dated Constantinople, Jan. 24, 1871:

transmitted is the following letter from Mr. MacVeagh, dated Constantinople, Jan. 24, 1871:

Sir: In view of the Conference now in session at London, and the prominence which has been recently given to the restrictions affecting the navigation of the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, it has occurred to me that you might wish to possess in the convenient form of a dispatch a statement as well of the restrictions themselves as of the grounds on which they rested. In any view of this question, a primary consideration is the grave importance attached immemorially to the geographical peculiarities of the situation of Constantinople. On the west, the narrow Straits of the Dardanelles connect the Sea of Marmora with the Greek Archipelago. On the east, the narrow Strait of the Bosphorus connects the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea. From the beginning of the one State to the end of the other the shores on both sides belong exclusively to the Ottoman Empire, and its capital and chief city is at the meeting of the waters of the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. This site is asserted to be practically incapable of defense against an attack by a naval force, except at the two entrances or straits which have been named; and it is also asserted that the absolute necessity of fortifying and defending these entures before the conquest of the country by the Ottoman thres before the conquest of the country by the Ottoman stantly asserted and maintained ever since. In stantly asserted and maintained ever since. Empire, the question of this c

PRICE FOUR CENTS

necting waters rests upon treaties, and certainly the concessions to the commerce of other nations appear to be very liberal and comprehensive, when the treaties embodying these privileges are compared with the co-temporary policies of civilized and Christian nations on the subject of foreign trade.

The regulations in force are antiquated and unnecessarily vexitions. A merchant vessel passing from the Archipelago to the Black Sea is obliged to stop at the Dardanelles to exhibit her bill of health, to stop at Constantinople to procure a firman for her efstern passage, and to stop at the Bosphorus to deliver it; and the same vessel, upon returning, is obliged to stop at the Bosphorus to exhibit her bill of health, to stop at the Bosphorus to exhibit her bill of health, to stop at the Bosphorus to exhibit her bill of health, to stop at the same trade of the stop at the Dardanelles to deliver it. As weither strait can be entered nor neither firman obtained at night, these six stoppages would constitute a very scrious detention, even if they did not in many cases cause the loss of favorable winds, and thus entail far more scrious delay. Upon some occasions, also, by reason of them, danger is added to delay. It is confidently asserted that, for all these injurious restrictions, small steamboats, stationed by day and by night at each strait, and conveying an officer of police and an officer of quarantine to each vessel desiring to pass, would afford a complete substitute; that they would secure to the Sultan every object now attained, and with greater certainty; that they would at the same time obtaine overy reasonable ground of complaint; and that the foreign commerce of these straits would cheerfully, and even gladit, whear the slight additional burden necessary to defray the expenses of the proposed service.

A Commission to consider the whole subject was in-

they would at the same time obtinate every reasonable ground of complaint; and that the foreign commerce of these straits would cheerfully, and even gladit; when the slight additional burden necessary to defray the expenses of the proposed service.

A Commission to consider the whole subject was instituted by the foreign legations, and an elaborate report was presented by that Commission on April 16, 1870. It is believed that if an earnest and united support was given to the recommendations of that Commission, or to any other mode of remedying existing evils, little difficulty would be experienced in securing its adoption. Unfortunately, however, unanimity is hardly attainable in the diplomatic body accredited here. It is not charitable to imagine that jenlousy of the influence of other nations could influence some members of it, while a general policy of disintegration rather than of ameloration might influence others, but, in fact, agreement is not easily reached. Until it is reached, it does not seem to me to be just to hold this Government responsible for inaction. Noverious objection is made to the rights which the Sultan claims, or to the duties which it exacts. The mode of asserting and exacting them only is objectionable. Until, therefore, the representatives of the more enlightened nations interested can agree in suggesting a better mode, it is not surprising that this Government, which is essentially one of routine, adheres to its ancient usages. Indeed the conduct of the Sultan, in many respects affecting foreign trade, and the uniform language of its commercial treaties, would appear to justify the assertion of Count Cavoor, during the Conference in 1856, that "no Power possesses a commercial legislation of a more liberal character than Turkey."

While, however, as we have seen, these connecting waters are free and open to the merchant shape of the order of the second branch of the import, which is a heart that in 1807 and English fleet had forced the passage of the Dardanelles, man for the first ti

the Porte reserved the right to communicate the treaty to all the Powers with which it sustained friendly relato an the Fowers with which it sustained friendly rela-tions. Accordingly, a circular was delivered by the Porte, March 5, 1842, to the foreign representatives of those Fowers at Constantinople, for transmission to their respective Governments, reciting the convention, and requesting the observance by each nation of "the ancient rule of the Empire," thereby continued. This circular was transmitted to Washington by Commodora Porter, then occupying this administrative by Commodora

starthope.

I am satisfied that the Porte will endeavor to
at the London Conference, such a change in the
ence of the existing treaties as will reinstate it i
it deems its ancient and indisputable control over
the The importance of this effort is appare sion of ships-of-war will be maintained, excep prudent regard for the safety of the capital

SANDWICH ISLANDS SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS-MUCH DAMAGE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12 .- A severe shock of carthquake was felt in the Hawaiian Islands on the 7th ult. Several sugar plantations were badly damaged. At Honolulu three shocks lasting over one minute were felt. The Seminary walls are so much damaged that they must be pulled down, and many of the houses in the valleys are also injured. No lives were lost.

THE NEW DOMINION. FINANCIAL CONDITION-ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 11 .- In the Parliament, the Minister of Finance, in introducing the budget, congratulated the House on the financial and commercial condition of the country, stating that Canada now stood eighth, instead of eleventh, as last year, in the list of countries trading with England, taking, in proportion to population, more goods from England than any other country in the world, and three times as much as Amerca-Canada taking at the rate of £1 10s. per head, and America 10s. per head. From the estimates of revenue and expenses he expected a surplus of \$1,892,627 for the present year, subject to a deduction for anything Parliapresent year, subject to a deduction for anything Parliament might vote for the present year. Turning to next year, he estimated the expenditure at \$8.543,905. Discussing the ways and means, he anticipated a revenue of \$16,810,000. With due allowance for supplementary estimates, he looked for a surplus of \$500,000. Notwithstanding this prospect, he warned the members not to expect any large reduction of taxation. He consented to take off the 5 per cent duties imposed last session, but the duties on flour and coal must remain. He said he was not certain that negotiations were going on at Washington respecting the tariff, but it was considered possible; tou respecting the tariff, but it was considered possible; to therefore, Government desired to retain the duties on the Governor-General, in council, to admit free, from time to time, raw material used in Canadian manufactures, and, in certain cases, machinery to be so used.

GERMAN FUNDS SEEKING FOREIGN INVEST-

MENTS.

From The Lendon Economist.

The indemnity to be paid by France to Germany is so large that it is taken completely out of the range of ordinary transactions. No equal sum probably has ever been in the hands of any Government to use as it liked. During a war no doubt greater sums than we hope the indemnity to be have been often borrowed. But the destination of these sums was fixed. The indemnity will affect us in two ways—first, by causing an export of builton; and next, by causing an export of capital. We may be sure that the first effect of the indemnity will be a great builton movement, which will cause a momentary rise in the value of money in Lombard-st. How far, then, will that rise be permanent I to answer this fully we must know what the Prussian Government is going, to do with the money, and that is exactly what we do not know. If the builton so obtained be placed in German banks, and they are free to use it, it will gradually flow back again. The rate of interest at Berlin will be much lower than elsewhere, and the Berlin capitalists will seek foreign investments for their money. As the rate of interest has been suddenly raised in England, these capitalists will probably choose English investments, and so we shall soon get our own builton back again. But we do not feel sure that the Prussian Government will thus act. Remeabering how essentially military is the Berlin Government, and how little enamered it is likely to be of abstract economical prisciple, we much suspect that a large sum in buillon may by some means or other be retained. It may be locked up in the Treasury, as in the United States, or the banks with which it is lodged may be fetered in some way, and obliged to keep some of it; and in either case, our own builton will not quickly return to us, and the augmented value of money will continue here longer than it otherwise would. restrictions imposed by the Government of the Ottoman Empire, the question of this consent and of these restrictions naturally divides itself, first, in reference to vessels of commerce, and, secondly, in reference to vessels of commerce, and, secondly, in reference to vessels of commerce, and, secondly, in reference to vessels of serment alleges that its policy has been uniform and as ermment alleges that its policy has been uniform and as illuminating the second allow, liberal as a proper regard for its own safety would allow.